

HC-4415(1)
S

CITY OF WINCHESTER



ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH OF THE CITY

FOR THE YEAR

1970

ROBT. A. GOOD, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H., L.M.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH, ETC.

CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Agriculture (Safety Health & Welfare Provisions) Act	51
Ambulance	11
Births	5 & 6
Causes of Death	8
Clean Air Act	24 & 25
Clinics & Treatment	11 & 12
Deaths	6 & 7
Drains	51 & 52
Factories and Workshops	48 & 49
Food	34-37
Food Poisoning	38
Health Education	52
Hospitals	12
Housing	16-23
Ice Cream	38
Infant Mortality	6 & 7
Immunisation	56-58
Infectious Diseases	53-55
Laboratory Facilities	10
Mass Radiography	56
Meat Inspection	39-44
Meteorology	59
Milk	38
Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act	30-33
Pet Animals Act	25
Petroleum	46 & 47
Public Health Officers	9
Rag Flock & Other Filling Materials Act 1951	26
Report of Public Health Inspector	14-52
Rodent Control	49 & 50
Social Conditions of the Area	4
Swimming Baths	29 & 30
Tuberculosis	56
Vital Statistics	5 - 7
Water Supply	26 - 29

Public Health Department,
Friarsgate,
WINCHESTER.

July, 1971.

To The Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors,
City of Winchester.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

In accordance with the statutory requirements it is with pleasure that I present the Annual Report on the state of the Public Health and the Sanitary Circumstances of the City for the year 1970. The Report contains the usual essential statistics necessary to enable an appraisal to be made of the health of the inhabitants of the area and accordingly, comment in this introductory letter is reserved for such matters as are of particular interest. In addition the Report supplied by the Chief Public Health Inspector affords full details of the work carried out by the Inspectors during the year.

Perhaps the most outstanding event of the year was the coming into operation of the Health Centre adjacent to the Health Department. This has finally resulted in all the Medical Practitioners practising in the City operating more or less from a close-knit complex - a benefit not only to the Practitioner and the Department but also to the general public. Communication for all concerned has been both simplified and expedited.

The Registrar-General's estimate of the population at mid-year was 31,380 persons, an increase of 310 persons over the previous year. It may be noted in passing that the annual average increase in the population over the past 25 years has been 290 persons.

The number of persons registered as unemployed at the end of the year was 375, this figure unhappily confirms the rising tendency which first became evident at the end of 1969; the increase is apparent in all except two age groups namely, 25-29 years and 45-49 years. Unemployed males were accountable for practically the entire increase, and persons over 50 years constituted roughly half the total figure.

During the year 175 new units of accommodation became available, of these 69 units were provided by the Corporation and 106 units by private enterprise. The number of houses closed as unfit for human habitation or demolished was 35. The increased number of units accordingly becoming available numbered 140. At the end of the year however, there was a total 1030 registered applicants awaiting rehousing on the Council Housing List. This amounted to an increase of 40 applicants during the year.

There were 368 registered live births - 194 male, 174 female - the total shows a decline of 28 compared with the figure for 1969. Accordingly, the corrected birth rate is 12.2 per thousand of population and is still well below the national figure which also continues to fall.

In striking contrast, the number of infant deaths which in 1969 numbered 8 fell to 1 in 1970. This latter provides a corrected figure of 3 per thousand live births which is undoubtedly the lowest figure ever to be recorded for the City and compares most favourably with the national figure of 18 per thousand live births. The total number of still births registered was 4 providing a Still Birth Rate of 11 per thousand which shows a decrease on the figure for the previous year. The number of illegitimate births was 28 providing a percentage rate of 7 of the total of live births; a reduction of 3 per cent from 1969. Once again there was no maternal death registered as having occurred in the district.

There were 374 deaths - 171 males and 203 females - providing a corrected Death Rate of 9.6 per thousand of the population. The overall pattern as to the cause of death shows little alteration from that of previous years, the majority of deaths being attributed to cardiac conditions with malignant neoplasms and cerebro vascular disease coming next in order. As to the age at death no less than 199 of the deaths occurred amongst persons aged over 75 years whilst only 16 deaths occurred amongst those under 45 years.

There was no widespread occurrence of any of the infectious diseases during the year. Most of the notifications received resulted from a mild outbreak of Measles which commenced in the later months of 1969 and continued into the following Spring. The only other notifiable condition which requires comment is that of Food Poisoning which resulted in a small number of notifications. In this respect it is of interest to refer back to the first Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1875 and read viz. "The deaths from the seven principal Zymotic Diseases (Viz. Smallpox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Fever and Diarrhoea) are 19 as against 30 in the previous year". Happily, with the exception of Measles most of those diseases have for all practical purposes as far as Winchester is concerned become a matter of history, and a death from any of these causes is certainly a rarity today. It is to be hoped with the increased facilities now available to provide a protection against Measles, that this illness will in due course become as infrequent as the other above mentioned diseases.

The Mass Radiography Unit continued to make its bi-monthly visits to the City and details of the results of their investigations are contained in the text. How much these visits are appreciated and patronised by the Public are best illustrated by the fact that in 1969, 2,966 persons presented themselves for examination whereas last year no less than 7,545 persons attended. The number of attendances being more than doubled. It is a regrettable fact that the Unit, in accordance with the policy of the Regional Hospital Board, is to be withdrawn from service as far as Winchester is concerned this year.

On the question of fluoridation of the water supply, a matter awaiting final decision by the Local Health Authority, little progress can be reported.

Before concluding, I would like to express my sincere thanks and appreciation to the Chairman, Councillor J. Stanley, and Members of the Housing and Health Committee; and to the Director of the Public Health Service, Dr. M.H. Hughes and his staff, and Dr. M.E. Moore of the Mass Radiography Unit for their advice and co-operation which was always available when required. Finally to the Officers of the Corporation and the staff of the Public Health Department my sincere thanks.

ROBT. A. GOOD,

Medical Officer of Health,

HOUSING AND HEALTH COMMITTEE

The Mayor	-	Alderman Steel
Chairman	-	Councillor Stanley
Vice-Chairman	-	Councillor Penman
Alderman Hutchins		Councillor Gardner
Alderman Green		Councillor Matthew
Councillor Mrs. Cleary		Councillor Mrs. Baren
Councillor Hibberd		Councillor Sermon
Councillor Booker		Councillor Middleton
Councillor Mrs. Williams		

A - STATISTICS & SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area of the Borough 3,888 Acres

Population Census 1931 - 23,523
Census 1961 - Preliminary
Report - 28,643
Registrar General's Estimate
of Home Population mid 1970
- 31,380.

Number of Inhabited Houses (on 31st March 1971 from figures supplied
by the City Treasurer) -

Rateable Value at 1st April 1970 £1,776,870.

Net Penny rate product 1970/71 £17,418.47

Social Conditions There are a number of
industries in the City mostly
concerned with light
engineering and food
processing, whilst the
transport and distributive
services associated with the
residential nature of the area
are also well represented.

It is estimated that there are
150 premises that come within
the definition "Factory" in
Winchester.

UNEMPLOYED

Unemployment registered at the
11th January, 1971.

I am indebted to the Manager of
the Department of Employment and
Productivity for information relating
to unemployment.

<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Total</u>
323	52	375

Analysis of wholly unemployed men and women at 11th January, 1971.

<u>Age</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Total</u>
18-19	20	4	24
20-24	49	11	60
25-29	26	5	31
30-34	22	1	23
35-39	14	4	18
40-44	20	3	23
45-49	15	6	21
50-54	20	14	34
55-59	33	4	37
60-64	102	-	102
65 & Over	2	-	2
Totals:	323	52	375

B -

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR
THE YEAR.

<u>Live Births</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Total Registered	368	194	174
Legitimate	341	182	159
Illegitimate	27	12	15

Live Birth Rate per 1,000 Population
(as corrected by comparability factor
of 1.04)

- - 12.2

Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total live births -

7%

<u>Still Births.</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Total Registered	4	2	2
Legitimate	3	1	2
Illegitimate	1	1	-

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Live & Still Births 11

<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Total Registered	374	171	203

Death Rate per 1,000 Population
(as corrected by comparability factor of 0.81) 9.6

<u>Total Live & Still Births</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Total Registered	372	196	176
Legitimate	344	183	161
Illegitimate	28	13	15

<u>Infant Deaths</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Deaths of infants under 1 year of age:-			
Total Registered	1	-	1
Legitimate	1	-	1
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Infant Mortality Rate

All Infants per 1,000 Live Births	3
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 Legitimate Live Births	3
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births	-
Neo Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	3
Early Neo Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	3
Perinatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live & Still Births	13

Maternal Deaths NIL

Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live & Still Births 0.0

The following table gives at glance a comparison between the chief vital statistics of Winchester and some other areas for the year 1970.

	Live Birth Rate 1	Still Birth Rate 2	Death Rate 3	Infant Mortality Rate. Under one year. 4
Winchester U.D.	12.2	11	9.6	3
England & Wales	16.0	13	11.7	18

NOTE:

1 and 3 are expressed as the rate per 1000 of the population
 2 is expressed as the rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births
 4 is expressed as the rate per 1,000 live births.

INFANT MORTALITY

Nett Deaths from stated causes at various ages under 1 year in 1970 .

Cause of Death	Under 1 week	1 - 2 weeks	2 - 3 weeks	3 - 4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 3 months	3 - 6 months	6 - 9 months	9 - 12 months	Total 4 weeks to 1 year	T O T A L		
											Male	Female	Total
Birth Injury, difficult labour and other anoxic and hypoxic conditions													
Congenital anomalies													
Other causes of peri- natal mortality	1				1							1	1
Accidents													
Other diseases													
	1				1							1	1

Table of Causes of and Ages at Death during the year 1970

Causes of Death	Nett Deaths at the specified ages of Residents whether occurring within or without the district.													
	Total all Ages	Under 4 wks.	4 wks & under 1 yr.	1 to 4	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 to 74	75 and over	TOTALS Male	Fem.
1 Cholera														
2 Typhoid Fever														
3 Bacillary dysentery and ameobiasis														
4 Enteritis and other diarrhoeal diseases														
5 Tuberculosis of respiratory system														
6 Other tuberculosis, including late effects	1										1		1	
7 Plague														
8 Diphtheria														
9 Whooping cough														
10 Streptococcal sore throat and scarlet fever														
11 Meningococcal infection														
12 Acute poliomyelitis														
13 Smallpox														
14 Measles														
15 Typhus and other rickettsioses														
16 Malaria														
17 Syphilis and its sequelae														
18 All other infective and parasitic diseases														
19 Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and haematopoietic tissue	52			1				3	1	10	16	21	29	23
20 Benign neoplasms and neoplasms of unspecified nature	17							1	4	1	6	5	7	10
21 Diabetes mellitus	3										1	2	2	1
22 Avitaminoses and other nutritional deficiency														
23 Anaemias	1											1		1
24 Meningitis														
25 Active rheumatic fever														
26 Chronic rheumatic heart disease	7						1		1		2	3	3	4
27 Hypertensive disease	11								1	3	3	4	4	7
28 Ischaemic heart disease	96								3	13	26	54	45	51
29 Other forms of heart disease	33										7	26	4	29
30 Cerebrovascular disease	63							1		8	16	38	29	34
31 Influenza	1									1				1
32 Pneumonia	20										4	16	10	10
33 Bronchitis, emphysema and asthma	12								2	1	4	5	9	3
34 Peptic ulcer	4									1		3	2	2
35 Appendicitis														
36 Intestinal obstruction and hernia														
37 Cirrhosis of liver	1							1					1	
38 Nephritis and nephrosis														
39 Hyperplasia of prostate														
40 Abortion														
41 Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium														
42 Congenital anomalies														
43 Birth injury, difficult labour and other anoxic and hypoxic conditions														
44 Other causes of perinatal mortality	1	1												1
45 Symptoms and ill-defined conditions	2											2		2
46 All other diseases	32						1		1	3	14	13	14	18
47 Motor vehicle accidents	5					2	2			1			4	1
48 All other accidents	10				1	1			1	2		5	6	4
49 Suicide and self-inflicted injuries	1											1	1	
50 All other external causes	1					1								1
	374	1		1	1	4	4	6	14	44	100	199	171	203

C - GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY

Medical Officer of Health

ROBT. A. GOOD, M.B., B.CH., D.P.H., L.M., F.R.S.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector

E. SEYMOUR, Cert. R.S.I. & S.I. Exam. Joint Board; Diploma R.S.I.
for the inspection of Meat and other Foods

Additional Public Health Inspectors

C. BENNETT Cert. R.S.I. & S.I. Exam. Joint Board; Diploma R.S.I.
for the inspection of Meat and other Foods

R.W. ANDREWS Cert. R.S.I. & S.I. Exam. Joint Board; Diploma R.S.I.
for the inspection of Meat and other Foods

N.I. MASON Cert. Public Health Inspectors Educ. Board
(to 21.8.70) H.N. Cert. in Building. Diploma R.S.H. for the
Inspection of Meat and other Foods

L.G. JAMES Cert. R.S.I. & S.I. Exam. Joint Board; Diploma R.S.I.
Meat Inspector for the inspection of Meat and other Foods

R.L. BARRY Diploma Public Health Inspectors Educ. Board

RODENT OFFICERS

R. Newman
V. Appleby

CHIEF CLERK

Miss P. Smith

Audio Typist

Miss V. Vincent

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL NURSING STAFF

Health Visitors:

MISS. J.M. BARRITT, S.R.N., H.V.

MISS. G.K. BURNE, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

MISS. H.M. HAYLER, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

MISS. R. MITCHELL, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

MRS. E.J. BATES, S.R.N., H.V. (From 14.9.70)

Midwife:

MRS. E. KENDALL, S.R.N., S.C.M.

District Nurses:

MISS. M. FRICKER, S.R.N., S.C.M. (and Relief Midwife)

MRS. S.J. McCOURT, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.

District Nurses & Midwives attached to Dr. Gibson & Partners' Practice.

MRS. THOMAS, S.R.N., S.C.M.	-	District Nurse/Midwife
-----------------------------	---	------------------------

MRS. DONNELLY, S.R.N. (From 1.5.70)	-	District Nurse
-------------------------------------	---	----------------

District Nurses & Midwives attached to St. Clements Partnership

MRS. D.E. FARRANTS, S.R.N., S.C.M.	-	District Nurse/Midwife
------------------------------------	---	------------------------

MRS. M. GARDINER, S.R.N.	-	District Nurse
--------------------------	---	----------------

MRS. M. HOLTHAM, S.R.N.	-	District Nurse
-------------------------	---	----------------

MRS. G.P. WESTON, S.R.N., S.C.M.	-	District Nurse/Midwife
----------------------------------	---	------------------------

LABORATORY FACILITIES

bacteriology

Director - Dr. M.H. Hughes,
Public Health Laboratory
Service, Royal Hampshire
County Hospital.

Chemical Analysis

Public Analyst - Mr. H. Dediccoat,
Southampton Borough Analyst,
"Spetchley", Cobden Avenue,
Bitterne Park, Southampton.

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

Ambulance Service

Ambulance Depot,
Queens Road, Winchester,
(Tel. 61644)

Clinic Treatment Centres

(a) INFANT WELFARE CENTRE

The second and fourth Friday
each month at 2 p.m. at the
Health Department

(b) INFANT WELFARE CENTRE

The second, third and fourth
Monday each month at 2 p.m.
in the Weeke Community Centre.

(c) INFANT WELFARE CENTRE

Each Monday and Wednesday at
St. Clement's Surgery at 2 p.m.
The Health Visitor attached to
the group practice is in
attendance.

(d) INFANT WELFARE CENTRE

Each Tuesday at Dr. Gibson &
Partners' Surgery at 2 p.m.
The Health Visitor attached
to the group practice is in
attendance.

(e) INFANT WELFARE CENTRE

The second and fourth Tuesday
each month in the Winnall
Community Centre.

(f) SCHOOL CLINIC

Each Tuesday morning at the
Health Department.

(g) IMMUNISATION CLINIC

The inoculation of pre-school
children against Diphtheria and
Whooping Cough and Tetanus is
carried out at the Child Welfare
Centres. Diphtheria Immunisation
is also carried out at the schools.

(h) SPEECH CLINIC

Wednesday and Friday each week
by appointment at the Health
Department.

Old People's Welfare
CHIROPODY

Held each 2nd, 3rd and 4th Monday
and Tuesday: appointments being
arranged through the British Red
Cross.

REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARD

HOSPITALS

- (i) St. Paul's Hospital (Chronic Sick) 195 beds,
- (ii) Victoria Isolation Hospital (Infectious Diseases) 42 beds,
- (iii) Royal Hampshire County Hospital, Medical Surgical and Children 310 beds - Maternity 55 beds,

(a) ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC

- (i) Major: The first Friday each month by appointment at the Royal Hampshire County Hospital,
- (ii) Remedial: By appointment at the Royal Hampshire County Hospital,

(b) OPHTHALMIC CLINIC

Winchester City cases once per month by appointment at the Health Department.

(c) ORTHOPTIC CLINIC

By appointment, at the Royal Hampshire County Hospital,

(d) V.D. CLINIC

At Royal Hampshire County Hospital.
Mondays 2.30 - 4 p.m.
Thursday 3 - 4.30 p.m.

SECTION "D"

Environmental Health Services

Annual Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector

E. SEYMOUR, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

Cert. R.S.I. & S.I. Exam Joint Board; R.S.H. Cert for Inspection Meat & other Foods; Prizeman Northern Counties Sanitary Asso'n; Liverpool University Sanitary Science Cert; Engineers Cert, of Competency, Board of Trade; Assoc Members Cert, Inst Public Health Engineers; City & Guilds London Inst, Cert, Fuel Economy & Smoke Abatement; Advanced Diploma, Royal Inst. Public Health & Hygiene.

Public Health Department,
Friarsgate,
WINCHESTER.

Mr. Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors,

I present for the 23rd time, the Annual Report of the work carried out in pursuance of the statutory duties and responsibilities assigned to the Public Health Inspectors section of the Health Department.

In our broad field of activity during 1970, particular attention was shown in such topical matters as housing generally with improvement grants and areas in particular. Although the number of inspections carried out were reduced, there was some stimulation in noise control, meat inspection and compliance with petroleum legislation. There was also one or two distressing cases of insanitary circumstances which needed attention and caused a certain amount of difficulty. In addition to the Welfare Services, voluntary agencies were able to give assistance in these cases showing once more the value of such bodies when dealing with special personal problems not easily covered by statutory powers.

Noise nuisances, although not numerous, posed certain problems associated with factory activities. In each case it has been possible to take regular noise level readings for comparison with formula which has been recommended by research workers for general application. As stated in previous reports, planning interests can do much to reduce or avoid potential noise nuisances by careful attention to planning principles whereby isolation or insulation of noise creating activities can be insisted upon where new premises are to be erected. The subject of noise will be of major interest for years to come, particularly in industrial areas associated with residential development.

In the field of housing one matter proved topical - the adaption of Housing Act 1969 recommendations to General Improvement Area procedures. During the year a good start was made on the improvement of houses in the Greenhill General Improvement Area where no difficulty was experienced in finding the right sort of labour for carrying out the work. Replacing old houses with new ones often means destroying the character of an area and in a town like Winchester, it is essential that this character should be retained. Area improvement does precisely that.

Sampling of swimming bath water was generally satisfactory and it is interesting to note the increased activity in the provision of instructional pools for schools in the City. This is to be commended but care must be taken that a good standard of construction is carried out with careful siting and attention to protection from surface contamination allied to properly supervised chlorination and filtration of water.

Meat quality continued to be good with a minimum loss due to disease. Apart from one unusual outbreak, there was a comparative absence of Tuberculosis.

The usual spate of foreign bodies found in foods was dealt with and this shows little sign of declining. It must cause much anxiety to firms manufacturing and supplying food in large quantities because of the difficulty of ensuring adequate and reliable scanning of products during factory operations. The local Consumer Group and the Food Manufacturers Federation took first hand interest in food sales in the City by pointing to the need for more attention to the proper control of frozen foods, and this Department was able to co-operate with those bodies by sending out Codes of Practice to firms having frozen food cabinets.

It must be noted that much more use was made of the facilities offered by the Public Health Laboratory and there is no doubt that these are proving a most important contribution to the local Health Services.

The co-ordination of staff dealing with the various environmental and food hygiene activities has continued in spite of the problems which have arisen from time to time as to which of those duties presented the most pressing need for urgent attention. This has been due partly to shortage of staff, with the result that the greater part of our work has perforce related to the improvement and repair of houses, with some inspection on complaint of tenants, and this has generally to be followed by more than one revisit to ensure that the work has been done, or in default, by the time-consuming steps necessary prior to legal action.

It is appropriate here to record appreciation of the teamwork of the inspectors who despite staff shortage which coincided with exceptional demands on their services, diligently coped with the situation. Mr. N. Mason left during the year for a post as lecturer to the Trevelyan Technical College, Newcastle and Miss. B. Smith, our filing clerk also resigned.

In conclusion, I would wish to thank the Chairman and Members of the Health and Housing Committee for their continued interest and support.

I am,
Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Yours obediently,

E. SEYMOUR.

Chief Public Health Inspector.

WORK OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS.

HOUSING.

Slum Clearance.

Section 70 of the 1969 Housing Act places a general duty on local authorities to inspect their districts from time to time with a view to dealing with a range of unsatisfactory conditions in older houses. It was with this in mind, and a Ministry request for an up to date slum clearance programme, that prompted a survey which began in 1969.

Since a major slum clearance programme for the City involving the demolition of 717 unfit houses, had already been completed by 1964, the new survey had to be based on a fresh assessment of the housing position, with some consideration being given to bad arrangement. For the purpose of sending in their returns to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, a Working Party of the Housing and Health Committee considered that a total of 145 houses could be included as suitable for clearance over the next four years.

Whilst the day of the large clearance areas in Winchester has become history, the clearance of unit properties as included on the latest list of unfit houses cannot be considered in isolation. They will have to be geared to redevelopment.

General Improvement Area.

The new 1969 Housing Act offers no alibis to shirk the responsibility of clearing unfit houses. If they are unsound we must remove them, but if they are sound, we must improve them and thus save the cost of building new houses.

At the beginning of the year two public meetings were held in connection with the proposed Greenhill General Improvement Area. In each case the meetings were well attended and many questions were asked about the financial aspects including the increase of rents, acquisition of land and tenants rights.

Since that time, considerable progress has been made in the improvement of houses in the area which, by the end of the second half year reached a total of 30.

For quite a long time, we have been aware of the high costs which make it difficult for some owners to carry out improvement work. This is reflected in estimates submitted for simple improvements, such as a single storey extension to a house, a bath, wash basin and inside W.C. In fact there have been several occasions during the year, when the lowest of three estimates for this work have been £900 and the highest £1,300. The intermediate estimate being over £1,000. These were extreme estimates but there were others similar. The possibility of a waste of public money or alternative hardship to applicants is only too obvious in such a situation.

The majority of the unmodernised houses occupied by elderly people are unfortunately those in the greatest need of general maintenance. In any event, many of the aged occupiers are not interested in modernisation. They are too old - cannot afford it - do not want the upheaval and have managed all their lives without a bathroom.

It may be more humane to leave old folk undisturbed and when they no longer need their houses, the chances are that they will be sold and then brought up to standard by the new owners. On the other hand, perhaps we should get to work much harder on the elderly occupiers, doing a lot more to explain to them the advantages gained and offering them physical help in clearing up the inevitable builders mess when their houses are improved.

The problem of elderly people who want neither improvement or a new home is difficult. From experience gained at Greenhill and other Improvement Areas, it is only after lengthy persuasion, that work could be carried out to the tenants satisfaction. This problem has always to be approached with great caution and without the use of coercion.

After the initial start of operations at Greenhill, opportunity was taken to inform owners and tenants of their rights under the Housing Acts. Very few tenants knew that they could ask the Council to require their landlord to provide improved amenities if he would not do so at the tenant's request. Some wanted time to think it over; others appeared afraid of upsetting their landlord.

Improvement and rehabilitation work is not exactly a bed of roses for those involved. Difficulties are to be expected. The work is complex and the only reward is the satisfaction of having achieved better housing conditions for the many people who need them. To this end, the new Act gives every incentive to the Council and their Officers to adopt methods suitable to their needs. But the good will of the tenants and owners must be won, and the ability to sell ideas is as essential as technical knowledge.

1. A total of 677 houses were visited during the year excluding item 8 in connection with Housing Act procedure in all cases action was taken where found necessary as indicated below:

2. HOUSING ACT NOTICES.

<u>Section 9</u>		<u>Closing Orders</u>		<u>Demolition Orders</u>		<u>Clearance Area</u>
<u>Served</u>	<u>Complied</u>	<u>Served</u>	<u>Revoked</u>	<u>Served</u>	<u>Demolition Completed</u>	
-	8	3	-	4	4	-

3. INFORMAL HOUSING NOTICES

Served

17

Complied

19

4. Schedules of Repair forwarded with Reports on Grant Application.

<u>Served</u>	<u>Discretionary</u>		<u>Standard</u>		<u>Special</u>	
		<u>Complied</u>	<u>Served</u>	<u>Complied</u>	<u>Served</u>	<u>Complied</u>
58		39	30	36	1	1

5. APPLICATIONS FOR QUALIFICATION CERTIFICATES

(For transfer from controlled to Regulated Tenancy)

Received	Recommendation made that:			
	Provisional Q.C. be issued	Q.C. be issued	Q.C. not be issued	To re-apply after repairs
11	-	3	1	7

6. ADVANCE APPLICATIONS & SCHEDULES OF REPAIR.

Made	Withdrawn or lapsed	Refused	Completed
40	21	4	15

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS.

	Improvement Grants	Standard Grants	Special Grants	Total
1. Number of Applications Received	59	30	1	90
Houses Owner/Occupied Tenanted	52 7	18 12	- 1	70 20
2. Number of Applications approved (Full Standard)	58	30	1	89
3. Rejected	1	-	-	1
4. Grants Paid	39	36	1	76
5. Amount Paid	£13,594	£4,658	£77.10.	£18,323.10.

Amenities Provided

(a)	Fixed Bath	59	
(b)	Wash Basins	61	
(c)	Hot Water Supplies +	173	+ To baths, Washbasins & Kitchen Sinks.
(d)	Inside W.C.	58	
(e)	Food Storage	47	

(A) RENT ACT 1957 - APPLICATIONS FOR CERTIFICATE OF DISREPAIR.

Number of	1. Applications	=
	2. Decisions not to issue certificate	=
	3. Certificate issued	=

APPLICATIONS FOR CANCELLATION OF CERTIFICATE

4. By Landlords to L/A for cancellation	=
---	---

(B) HOUSES IN MULTI-OCCUPATION

Multi-occupied houses, if properly controlled have a valuable part to play in the housing stock. It can be argued, however, that they give no satisfaction to the occupants and people wishing to move out of such accommodation put a permanent drain on the Councils resources. In recent years, however, it has become apparent that in some of these houses which are not only lacking in essential amenities for the sole use of each family but are a potential danger to the life of the occupants.

For instance, the loss of life and serious injury through fire, has become one of the most feared aspects of communal living. Whilst there is a growing body of opinion that grants must be introduced for the provision of fire escapes, it is only by routine house to house inspection that necessary action can be taken to eradicate this hazard.

Apart from visiting multi-occupied houses as a result of complaints, it was not possible to carry out any house to house inspection during the year, owing to the shortage of staff and pressure of other important duties.

1.	Scheme of registration approved by the Ministry	<u>None.</u>
2.	Total number of houses known to be in multiple occupation	94
3.	Number of houses estimated to need attention under Housing Act, 1961,	8
4.	Number of houses on which notices of intention have been served for	
	(a) Management Orders (Sec.12)	<u>-</u>
	(b) Directions on overcrowding (Sec.19)	<u>-</u>
5.	<u>Number of houses on which have been made:</u>	
	(a) Management Orders	<u>-</u>
	(b) Directions on overcrowding	<u>-</u>
6.	<u>Number of notices served.</u>	
	(a) to make good neglect of proper standard of management (Sec.14)	<u>-</u>
	(b) to require additional services or facilities (Sec.15)	<u>11</u>
	(c) where work has been carried out in default	<u>-</u>

7. At the beginning of the year the number of houses known to be let in multi-occupation, had risen to 94 despite some of these properties being converted into flats. Under the provisions of the Housing Act 1969, however, the new definition which excludes certain houses from being classified as multi-occupied premises was altered from "occupied by the same family" to "living as a member of the same family".

This alteration has thus excluded a number of dwellings which are occupied by students who live as one family.

Not every multiple occupied property automatically provides bad housing conditions. Provided that satisfactory standards are maintained, it fulfils useful housing need for a group of the population not normally catered for in the Council's housing schemes. However, it is seldom, if ever, that consideration is given by an owner to the fire hazards which accompany multi-occupation in large old houses constructed for use by a single family. Furthermore, oil heaters continue to be widely used for space heating in this kind of accommodation. This is always a potential danger.

There has also been a gradual but significant increase in the number of basement rooms being repaired or improved. To some extent this reflects a demand for centrally situated accommodation by students and hospital personnel who desire the modern freedom of "living out" away from parents or institutional control.

Common Lodging Houses

There are no registered common lodging houses within the City Area.

Overcrowding

As with previous years overcrowding in sub-let or multi-occupied houses varies virtually from day to day and it is, therefore, not possible to survey or otherwise to judge accurately and completely the position of overcrowding in this type of accommodation. Statutory overcrowding in lower rated type of dwellings, however, has been found to be comparatively small and the trend of gradual improvement in this matter appears to be continuing.

Twelve complaints relative to overcrowding were received. In one case statutory overcrowding was found to exist.

New dwellings of all kinds provided during the year totalled 175, making a net increase of 140 as follows:

	<u>New Houses</u>	<u>Closed</u>	<u>Net Gain</u>
(A) Private Enterprise	106	3	103
(B) Corporation Owned	69	32	<u>37</u>
			140

Total number of houses and flats owned by
Local Authority at 31st December 1970
(excluding temporary housing accommodation)

3,930

Against this must be set a loss of accommodation as follows:-

Clearance Areas -

Demolished or Vacated therefore
Other Miscellaneous Demolitions

-	2
-	<u>1</u>
C/Fwd.	3

B. Fwd. 3

Housing Act, 1957 - Part II

Demolition Orders	4
Closing Orders	3
Undertakings not to use	-
Demolition before Order made	-
	10
	-

YOUTH HOSTEL (CITY MILL)

Out of 9621 members who stayed at the Hostel during the year, 4181 were from overseas. This latter figure being more than 2000 over the previous year. The number of juveniles under 16 years of age was 2083. The estimated number of meals served was 9,135 and in addition 4,070 members prepared their own meals. There was no case of overcrowding, food poisoning or infectious disease.

Complaints.

Summary of defects remedied at dwelling houses

Roofs	...	51
Walls (External)	...	44
External Joinery	...	38
Chimney Stacks	...	40
Rainwater Pipes	...	53
Eaves Gutters	...	45
Yards & Passages	...	6
Coal Houses	...	2
Dampness abated	...	27
Wallplaster	...	49
Ceilings	...	32
Floors repaired	...	43
Floors treated	...	14
Windows	...	55
Sashcords	...	88
Additional Lighting	...	6
Additional Ventilation	...	10
Stairs/steps	...	1
Doors	...	36
Skirtings	...	18
Handrails provided	...	9
Fireplaces repaired	...	11
Fireplaces renewed	...	5
Cooking ranges removed	...	-
Coppers removed	...	9
Sinks renewed	...	21
Wash hand basins installed	...	38
Waste pipes repaired	...	10

Continued Over

Repairs to water supplies	...	3
Food stores provided	...	9
Accumulations removed	...	29
Electrical wiring renewed	...	14
Sub-floor ventilation improved	...	48
Redecoration - Internal	...	57
" - External	...	50
Drains cleared or repaired	...	164
Water Closets repaired	...	15

Abatement of Nuisances

The wide powers of the nuisance sections of the Public Health Act, 1936, are found invaluable in dealing with defects and conditions which arise in any part of the City and in almost any type of premises. Any complaint which is received in the Department of conditions which may come within the loose definition of public health nuisance is investigated and where appropriate, action is taken within the powers conferred on the Housing and Health Committee.

The majority of complaints are received from occupiers of dwelling houses but action is frequently taken following an inspection of land or premises for other purposes.

In 11 cases out of 118 complaints recorded in the register it was necessary to take statutory action under the Public Health Act. In 54 cases informal action resulted in the abatement of nuisances which related to the lack of house maintenance.

In some cases roofs are situated three stories high or so dilapidated as to make repair work a hazardous venture which some contractors will not undertake. Stripping, reslating and the renewal of laths is often found to be necessary, but the costs involved are sometimes prohibitive when related to the rents.

The action taken by the department is designed to extend the life of as many houses as possible and to ensure that occupied houses are rendered watertight and free from serious nuisance arising from disrepair.

It is noted that with the increase in repair costs, some owners attempt to meet the situation by employing jobbers having little knowledge of repair technique, with the result that the work done is often of an unsatisfactory nature and gives rise to protracted correspondence and statutory procedure. In a number of cases remedial action is taken by owners only when court proceedings are imminent, with corresponding discomfort to the occupants of the houses concerned.

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956.

(A) INDUSTRIAL.

1.	Dark smoke	Number of contraventions recorded	9
2.	Furnaces (Section 3)	(a) Notifications received	11
		(b) Applications for prior approval	-
3.	Grit and dust emissions (Section 5)	Number of contraventions	3

Although the departments activities have been restricted as a result of staff shortage during 1970, the Public Health Inspectors successfully dealt with all complaints concerning atmospheric pollution. It is also pleasing to record the co-operation that has been received from all concerned and that industry is taking its obligations seriously.

Three formal notifications of intention to instal furnaces were received during the year and in each instance plans and specifications were submitted for approval. However, the fact that plans and specifications may not be submitted does not relieve the department of the responsibility of ensuring that furnaces being installed are efficient and it is necessary in all these cases to investigate the circumstances as soon as plant is known to be installed and to carry out observations for a period afterwards.

Small domestic appliances which have a heating capacity of less than 55,000 B. Th. U's per hour are not covered by these provisions.

4.	Height of Chimneys	(a) Number of plans submitted showing new chimneys	5
		(b) Number of cases in which alterations were required.	2
		(c) Number approved	5
		(d) Number of chimneys erected outside the control of Section 10,	-

(B) DOMESTIC

A total of 11 complaints were received during the year regarding oily smuts and smoke nuisance from oil fired installations and these have been too frequent to support a contention that oil is a nuisance free fuel. Inadequate maintenance and careless operation coupled with problems of flue temperature are some of the causes of the trouble.

From past experience however, it would appear that there is a general acceptance of smoke control as a necessary part of environmental improvement.

The details provided with the notification of intention to install 20 new boilers indicate the fuel usage as follows -

<u>Fuel</u>	<u>Oil</u>	<u>Solid Fuel</u>	<u>Gas</u>
No. of Furnaces	13	-	7

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960.

Section 1 - Noise & Vibration

1.	Total number of complaints received	9
2.	Total number investigated	9
3.	Total number of visits	20

	INDUSTRIAL	COMMERCIAL	DOMESTIC	TOTAL
4. Number of nuisances confirmed	7	3	1	11
5. Number of nuisances remedied informally	1	3	1	11

With ever, increasing mechanisation, complaints of noise and vibration continue to be received. Noise involving 11 different sources were investigated and as in previous years involved both industrial and domestic premises. The most common cause of complaint was noise from civil engineering work in vicinity of dwelling houses. In such cases we are forced to act as arbitrator.

On one side we have industrial activities which creates noise that disturbs the living conditions of nearby residents. On the other side we have the angry ratepayer.

We have to decide that narrow issue of nuisance or no nuisance. Because of this noise, criteria are essential such as the British standard 4142 - Method of rating industrial noise affecting mixed residential and industrial areas.

I believe that all noise nuisances can be resolved by intelligent application of the criteria given.

Section 2 - Restriction on highway of the operation of loud speakers

6. Number of complaints.

PET ANIMALS ACT 1951.

The provisions of the Act are intended to ensure that animals are adequately housed and receive water, food, ventilation and warmth necessary to their well-being. The Act also prohibits overcrowding, sale at too early an age and undue exposure to disease. Two licences were renewed in 1970 and a total of ten inspections carried out.

RAG FLOCK & OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT 1951

No. of premises in district in which filling materials are manufactured, used or sold	8
No. of Carding Machines in use	1
No. of inspections	9

INFECTIOUS DISEASE INVESTIGATIONS.

No. of infectious disease enquiries - 4

Disinfections carried out as detailed below after infectious disease.

Library books ... NIL

WATER SUPPLY

The City's water supply pumped from boreholes and wells in the chalk and distributed through iron mains on the constant system, is supplied to all the houses in the district.

Regular examinations, both bacteriological and chemical are made of the town's water, samples being obtained to check its purity at dwelling houses, institutions and business premises, etc., as routine procedure and upon complaint. The water has no plumbo-solvent action and is chlorinated before being pumped through the mains.

The results are consistently good, indicating the maintenance of a high standard of purity.

Particulars of the number of dwelling houses and the number of the population supplied from the public water mains - (a) number of dwelling houses within City area (including houses attached to shops) - 9,824 (b) population supplied from the public water mains, direct to houses within City (Total population supplied 41,500).

A typical example of the report is given below:-

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION (7/10/70)

Taste: Normal, Colour (Hazen Units), Odour: Normal, Appearance: Clear and Bright Microscopical Appearance: No visible suspended matter.

GENERAL CHEMICAL EXAMINATION

Reaction PH 7.3				
Free Carbon Dioxide as CO ₂	35	parts	per	million.
Free Saline Nitrogen as N ²	0.01	"	"	"
Albuminoid Nitrogen as N	0.01	"	"	"
Nitrous Nitrogen as N	0.01	"	"	"
Nitric Nitrogen as N	5.5	"	"	"
Total hardness by E.D.T.A. method CaCO ₃	255	"	"	"
Temporary	230	"	"	"
Permanent	25	"	"	"
Oxygen absorbed from N/80 permanganate in 4 hours at 27°C	0.05	"	"	"
Total alkalinity as CaCO ₃	230	"	"	"
Total dissolved solids	340	"	"	"
Free Chlorine	Nil			

MINERAL ANALYSIS (in parts per million)

Calcium as Ca	99	Carbonate as CO ₃	138
Magnesium as Mg	1.5	Chlorides as Cl ³	15
Sodium as Na	7.5	Sulphates as SO ₄	6
Silicate as SiO ₂	14	Nitrates as NO ₃	24
Iron	0.04	Nitrite as NO ₂	0.05
Lead	0.02	Fluorine as F	
Zinc	0.05		
Copper	0.05		

Observations:

The samples were all free from pollution and contamination. The results obtained were in the normal range for these supplies and do not indicate any significant change in the quality of the water.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

Description	Origin	No. of Samples	Coliform Bacilli	Bact. Coli (Type 1)
			Probable No. per 100 ml,	
Untreated Well Water	Easton Well	96 1	NIL 1 +	NIL NIL
	Romsey Rd Well	46 1	NIL 1 +	NIL NIL
	<u>Total</u>	<u>47</u>		
Treated Water	No. 2 Low Level Reservoir	97 1	NIL 1 +	NIL NIL
	Distribution System	96 1	NIL 1 +	NIL NIL
	<u>Total</u>	97	+Check Samples were Satisfactory	

EXTRACTS FROM REPORTS ON BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF THE WATER

Date 1970.	Probable Numbers per 100.ml.		Locality where taken
	Coliform Bacilli	Bact. Coli (Type 1)	
February 18th	NIL	NIL	Jewry Street
April 7th	NIL	NIL	Friarsgate
April 28th	NIL	NIL	Sparkford Road
June 15th	NIL	NIL	Park Road
August 26th	NIL	NIL	High Street
October 22nd	NIL	NIL	Stanmore Lane (Lower)
October 22nd	NIL	NIL	St. Pauls Hill
October 27th	NIL	NIL	Andover Road
October 27th	NIL	NIL	Stanmore Lane (Upper)
November 19th	NIL	NIL	Fivefields
November 22nd	NIL	NIL	St. George's Street
December 7th	NIL	NIL	Jewry Street

Number of houses (not separate dwellings within a house) with independent water supply outside house - 2

Number of houses without a mains supply but with own supply in the house: 2

Number of houses connected to the public supply during the year: 318
(including 197 new houses in the Winchester R.D.)

SWIMMING BATHS & BATHING FACILITIES

Eleven instructional swimming baths are in use in the City, one owned by the Corporation, six by the Hampshire County Council and the remaining four privately owned.

Chlorination and filtration of the water is carried out at all but 2 of the baths by mechanical installations,

All but one of the baths are fitted with thermostatically controlled water heating units.

A total of 30 water samples were taken from Swimming Baths during the year as follows:

No. of Baths	No. of Samples Taken	No. of Samples Satisfactory	No. of Samples in which Coliform Bacilli or Faecal Coli were isolated	No. of Samples where colonies per ML. were isolated on a plate count after 24 hrs at 37°C.
Public 1	8	8	-	-
County Schools 4	10	7	3	-
Special Schools 2	4	2	1	1
Private Schools 4	8	6	-	2
Totals 11	30	23	4	3

OFFICES, SHOPS & RAILWAY
PREMISES ACT, 1963.

Steady progress was maintained in the administration of the Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act.

It was found, however, that during inspection of premises, in some instances, reports of examination of either a hoist or lift by examining bodies were not available at the premises concerned, but were retained at administrative offices.

In such cases it is suggested that copies of any report on hoist or lift installation, should be kept on the premises to which they refer.

NOTIFICATION OF ACCIDENTS.

Under the provisions of Section 48 of the Act, the permanent display of the abstract of the Act, indicates the responsibility on Managers and Occupiers of premises of their obligation to report accidents. In a number of cases this requirement had been overlooked.

Sections of the Act most commonly subject to contravention were found to concern, cleanliness, passages, floors, stairs and sanitary accommodation,

Owing to staff difficulties and economic factors failure to adequately clean and maintain stockrooms, passages, etc is a frequent occurrence.

Temporary stacking of goods on stairs is very common even in otherwise well regulated stores. This is usually due to the reluctance of staff to make otherwise unnecessary trips upstairs.

Maintenance of floors particularly in older buildings can be a costly problem which therefore, tends to be deferred.

Twenty Three notifications of accidents were received during 1970 none of which were fatal and all but five occurred in retail shops. The variety of causes is indicated in the statistical information. Investigations were carried out into the circumstances of nine accidents and informal advice given to prevent recurrences.

In conclusion it is gratifying to report that it was not necessary to refer any premises to the City Council with a view to instituting legal proceedings for failing to meet the requirements of the Act.

(A) REGISTRATIONS & GENERAL INSPECTIONS

Class of Premises	Number of premises registered during the year	Number of registered premises at end of year	Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year
Offices	1	214	26
Retail Shops	3	296	42
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	=	12	3
Catering Establishments open to the Public, canteens	=	50	35
Fuel Storage Depots	=	2	1
Totals:	4	574	107

TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS OF ALL KINDS (INCLUDING GENERAL INSPECTIONS)
TO REGISTERED PREMISES 116

(B) ANALYSIS OF CONTRAVENTIONS

Section	Number of Contraventions found		Section	Number of Contraventions found	
4	Cleanliness	20	13	Sitting facilities	4
5	Overcrowding	2	14	Seats (Sedentary Workers)	1
6	Temperature	12	15	Eating Facilities	-
7	Ventilation	2	16	Floors, passage & stairs	25
8	Lighting	8	17	Fencing exposed parts machinery	-
9	Sanitary Conveniences	16	18	Protection of young persons from dangerous machinery	-
10	Washing Facilities	14	19	Training of young persons working at dangerous machinery	-
11	Supply of drinking water	-	23	Prhibition of heavy work	-
12	Clothing Accommodation	4	24	First Aid	12
				General Provisions	42
				TOTAL:	162

(C) EXEMPTIONS

No. of applications received None

(D) PROSECUTIONS

No. instituted and completed during the year, None

No. of complaints (or summary applications made under Section 22)
- Power to make orders for putting down dangerous conditions and practices. None

(E) REPORTED ACCIDENTS

Workplace	Number Reported		Total No. Investi- gated	Action Recommended	
	Fatal	Non- Fatal		Informal advice	Formal Warning
Offices	-	-	-	-	-
Retail Shops	-	18	5	5	-
Wholesale Shops Warehouses	-	2	2	2	-
Catering establishments open to public, canteens	-	3	2	2	-
Fuel storage depots	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS:	-	23	9	9	-

Analysis of reported accidents.

	Offices	Retail Shops	Others
Machinery	-	-	-
Transport	-	-	1
Falls of persons	-	3	2
Stepping on or striking against object or person	-	1	-
Handling goods	-	7	-
Struck by falling object	-	-	-
Fires & Explosions	-	-	-
Electricity	-	-	-
Use of hand tools	-	8	1
Not otherwise specified	-	-	-

SHOPS ACT.

Shops Act 1950 (Part 1, Sub-section 5)

Early Closing Days

At the request of four traders advice was given in connection with provisions laid down under this section.

Sunday Trading (Part 2, Section 22)

Enquiries have revealed that traders who operate on Sundays are in the main self-employed. The majority close their premises at 1 p.m.

Employment of Young Persons (Part 2, Section 24)

No cases of excessive hours of employment of young persons have been recorded.

FOOD INSPECTION

UNSOUND FOOD SURRENDERED OR CONDEMNED

Canned Meats	45 Tins
Fruit & Vegetables	41 Tins
Frozen Foods	2,957 Packets
Synthetic Cream	12 Gallons
Ice Cream	4 Gallons

FOREIGN MATTER, MOULDS, ETC IN FOOD

Twenty-Seven complaints were received during the year concerning extraneous matter, odours or taints in food. Details are as follows:-

4 Fruit Pies	2 Mould Growth 2 Out of Condition
1 Carton Cream	Out of condition
1 Packet of Sausages	Out of condition
1 Loaf of Bread	Mould growth
1 Bag of Potatoes	Out of condition
1 Box Sweet Confectionery	Out of condition
2 Meat Pies	1 out of condition 1 contained foreign matter
1 Prepacked Bacon	Out of condition
2 Scotch Eggs	Out of condition
1 Prepacked Chicken	Out of condition
3 Bottles Milk	2 Unclean Bottles 1 contained foreign matter

1 Gall Can of Ice Cream	Out of condition
1 Carton (6 Eggs)	Out of condition
1 Carton Crumpets	Mould growth
2 Cartons Scone Mix	Out of condition
1 Bottle Mineral	Out of condition
1 Portion Prepacked Beef Mince	Contained foreign matter
1 Carton of Cereal	Out of condition
1 Prepacked Sheeps Kidneys	Out of condition

Resulting from these complaints no legal proceedings were taken, although in some cases, letters of warning were sent to the firms or persons concerned.

Inspection & Registration of Food Premises, Etc.

The number of visits made in connection with food control during 1970 totalled 1,033.

Bacteriological sampling	88
Butchers' shops	60
Canteens, Kitchens & Restaurants	154
Dairies & Milkshops	86
Examination of food stuffs	55
Food & Drug Sampling	105
Preserved Food premises	16
Fishmongers & Poulterers	15
Fried Fish Shops	12
Fruiterers & Greengrocers	23
Grocery & Provisions	164
Ice Cream Sampling	6
Miscellaneous	98
Licensed Premises	36
Consumer Complaints	65
Delivery Vehicles	14
Food Labelling	9
Food Vending Machines	11
Food Poisoning	16

TOTAL: 1,033

FOOD HYGIENE

Improvement in general food hygiene standards have resulted from frequent and informal approach of the departments inspectors.

The modernisation of food premises together with the installation of new equipment have played a large part in achieving satisfactory standards in relation to premises, personnel and practice.

There are still a few premises occupied by self-employed persons upon which the Departments attention is primarily focussed.

During the year it was pleasing to find how readily help and advice have been sought from officers of the department. Food traders generally are realising more and more that the Health Department exists to help, as well as to administer the law.

Licensed Premises

The modernisation of licensed premises by various Brewers is still progressing. There also appears to be a rise in the number of premises where full scale meals are prepared, other than "Snacks at the Bar". This has demanded higher standards being maintained.

The policy of co-operation with the Licensing Authority still continues.

FOOD HYGIENE GENERAL REGULATIONS 1960

The following are food premises grouped in categories of trade carried on in them and including the following information for each category:-

1.	Number of premises	284
2.	Number of premises fitted to comply with Regulation (16) -	186
3.	Number of premises to which Regulation (19) applies -	284
4.	Number of premises fitted to comply with Regulation (19) -	284

Bakery retail Shops	10	
Butchers	18	
Cafes	24	
Canteens	10	
Fishmongers	3	Regulations 16 & 19
Fishmongers & Fruiterers	2	
Hospitals and Homes	22	
Hotels	18	
Restaurants	16	
School Kitchens	26	
Confectioners	27	Regulation 19
Fruiterers & Greengrocers	39	
Licensed Premises	<u>69</u>	
	284	

MISCELLANEOUS INSPECTIONS

DISEASES OF ANIMALS WASTE FOOD ORDER

Inspection of piggeries	5
-------------------------	---

INSPECTION OF HAIRDRESSING ESTABLISHMENTS

No. of inspections	8
Informal action necessary	2

FOOD & DRUGS SAMPLES

Article	No. Examined		No. Adulterated or otherwise giving rise to irregularity		Remarks
	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal	
Meat		2			
Margarine		7			
Pies (Meat)		9		3	Deficient in Meat
Butter Confectionery		6			
Potatoes		1			Ex. for Pesticidal Residue
Wholemeal Bread		3			
Milk Puddings		3		1	Deficient in Milk Fat
Cereals		3			
Evaporated Milk		3			
Tinned Meat		3			
Cascara Tablets		3			
Cheese Spread		4			
Meat Soup		3			
Dried Soup		3			
Fruit Juices		3			
Table Jellies		3			
Calamine Lotion		3			
Jam		3			
Ice Cream		2			
Cream		3			
Butter		3			
Tinned Fruit		3			
Milk	3	-			
Table Salt		3			
Meat Pasties		3			
Sausage Rolls		3			
Sausages	1	7		1	Deficient in Meat
Christmas Puddings		3			
Dried Fruit		2			
Cake Decoration		2			
TOTALS	4	99		5	

TOYS & CONSUMER PROTECTION SAMPLES

2 Samples of Toys submitted - No lead detected.

MILK SUPPLIES - "BRUCELLA ABORTUS"

SAMPLES

Since milk from the only dairy herd in the City is sent away for pasteurisation, the submission of samples for Bacteriological examination would serve no purpose in the eradication of this disease in cattle.

BACTERIOLOGICAL SAMPLING

1. Total number of all samples taken 36
2. Results of ice-cream samples

Type	Provisional Grade			
	I	II	III	IV
Soft Ice-Cream	1	-	-	-
Other " "	4	1	-	-

The number of premises registered for sale of ice-cream at the end of the year was 114.

3. Other Foods

<u>Sample</u>	<u>No. Taken</u>	<u>No. Unsatisfactory</u>
Milk	30	NIL

FOOL POISONING

SALMONELLA TYPHIMURIUM

An outbreak of food poisoning affecting 5 persons of a family of 6 was suspected to have been caused by salad mayonnaise made by the mother.

Investigations revealed that a raw duck egg was included in the mayonnaise mixture. All the family except 1 child ate the mayonnaise and later became ill. No food was available for bacteriological examination.

DRAIN SWABS & FAECAL SPECIMENS

At the request of the Director of the local Public Health Laboratory and in conjunction with the Central Laboratory at Colindale, investigations were continued relative to the incidence and type of Salmonella in Slaughterhouses and similar establishments.

The organism was isolated as follows -

None from 32 animal faeces; Salmonella Panama, Poona, Dublin, Tournai and two "unidentifiable" from 19 abattoir swabs.

REGISTRATION OF FOOD PREMISES, SECTION 16 FOOD & DRUGS
ACT, 1955.

One application for registration under this section was received during the year. The total number of Registered Premises is 138 which are as follows:-

Storage and sale of ice cream	114
Manufacture of sausages	9
Manufacture of other preserved foods	10
Fried fish and chip shops	<u>5</u>
	138
	<u> </u>

Registration of Premises where Milk is sold - Milk & Dairies (General)
Regulations 1959

Licences in force during 1970	2
-------------------------------	---

Premises Registered

Dairies	2
Distributors (Shops selling bottled milk)	47

A total of 86 visits were made in connection with the sale of milk.

MEAT INSPECTION

The number of animals slaughtered during 1970 was 36,632 or an equivalent to 131,611 inspection units. This represents a 10% increase in inspection units against the 1969 figures. As in previous years, I am able to report that 100% meat inspection has been carried out. The number of cattle and pigs increased, but there was a further drop in throughput in the number of sheep slaughtered.

Meat inspection entails far more than the routine examination of each carcase. The inspector must always concern himself with the proper handling of the live animal both in transit and in the lairage. He must also be satisfied that they are properly fed and watered and humanely slaughtered.

Meat Inspection Charge

The Meat Inspection Regulations provide for the making of charges by local authorities for meat inspection services and this provision has continued unaltered since 1963. Since the rates payable have remained constant since that time - Cattle 125p, Calves 0.4p, Sheep .03p and Pigs .04p., it is considered that they should be reviewed in order to allow for the increased costs that have occurred.

Condemned Meat

Condemned meat is not sold or used for human or pet consumption in any form. Such carcasses are utilised by Chessington Zoo and the remainder manufactured into fertilisers, bone meal, etc.

Moribund

The year has seen a marked increase in the number of pigs condemned due to moribund condition. These could result from conditions encountered during transportation from the farm to the abattoir. Excessive speeds of driving, especially where the animals may be packed in overcrowded trucks, can only increase the stress which the animal would face. Haulage Contractors have been informed of this problem and with greater vigilance on the part of the inspectorate has resulted in a decline in the number of cases affected.

T.B. Reactor Cattle

A few animals continue to enter the abattoir under the provisions of the Tuberculosis Order 1964. In comparison with the total number of cattle slaughtered, however, the figure is very small and this without question, is due to the fantastic success of the tuberculosis eradication scheme which must be at least partly responsible for the phenomenal drop in the number of cases in humans.

One case which was highlighted during the year is worthy of mention. As a result of tuberculosis lesions having been found in a cow sent in for slaughter, the Ministry of Agriculture was informed, which resulted in the herd being subjected to rigid tests. Following this action the Ministry sent 42 reactors to the Winchester Abattoir for slaughter. A total of 33 animals were found to be affected in varying degrees, resulting in condemnation of the affected organs or parts of carcass. In one case it was found necessary to condemn the whole of the carcass and organs.

Since the cattle involved were regularly tested for tuberculin reaction and judging by the excellent condition of the carcasses, there must have been a rapid onset throughout the herd.

Clearly this exceptional incident emphasizes the importance of the good relations and understanding which exists between the Ministry's Veterinary Inspectors and the Public Health Inspectors. It also underlines the importance of an efficient meat inspection service and the need for constant vigilance.

The reduction of T.B. in cattle from 50% to .88% since 1957 is the culmination of work that has been going on steadily for almost 40 years. The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food through the Veterinary Profession, Farming Industry and indirectly through the policy of the Milk Marketing Board have been making steady progress towards eradication of this disease. There will still be local pockets of infection to be weeded out but the worst is now over. When the slaughter of all reactors to the tuberculin test is complete the identification of tuberculosis in the abattoir will be a rare occurrence.

The incidence of Tuberculosis in routine meat inspection during 1970 was:-

All Animals	.64%
Adult Bovines	.88%
Pigs	.76%

General Statistics

Hours Worked

	<u>Normal time</u>	<u>Overtime</u>	<u>Totals</u>	<u>1958</u>
Full time Meat Inspectors	1,824	206	2,030	
Public Health Inspectors	180	116	296	
	<u>2,004</u>	<u>322</u>	<u>2,326</u>	<u>828</u>

Number of Animals Slaughtered & Inspected

	<u>Beasts</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep</u>	<u>Pigs</u>	<u>Total</u>
1970	3,737	1,510	4,454	26,931	36,632
1969	3,450	1,501	5,836	24,266	35,053
1968	5,381	1,726	9,528	21,129	37,764
1958	1,068	1,081	1,523	6,214	9,886

Diseased Meat & Offals

The weight of meat and offals found during the year to be diseased, unsound or unfit for human consumption:-

	<u>Tns.</u>	<u>Cwts.</u>	<u>qtrs.</u>	<u>lbs.</u>
Inspected	2,507	16	2	2
Condemned	33	4	0	8

Ritual Slaughtering

A number of animals were slaughtered during the year under the Muslim and Jewish ritual methods. The details of slaughter in each case varying with the schools of law.

PRACTICAL TRAINING & DEMONSTRATIONS

Public Health Inspectors and Authorised Meat Inspectors from other Authorities continue to make use of the facilities at the Abattoir.

Students from local Schools, University and Farm Colleges have also visited the establishment for the purpose of practical demonstrations and the collection of specimens.

MEAT CONDEMNED 1970

	Beasts	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
<u>Carcases & Organs</u>				
Generalised T.B.	1	-	-	2
Pathological Emaciation	1	-	16	10
Acute Septic Peritonitis	5	-	-	10
Acute Septic Pneumonia	-	-	2	31
Gangrene	-	-	2	-
Pyæmia	4	-	2	58
Fever	-	-	1	2
Pyelonephritis	1	-	-	-
Fever/Oedema	6	1	-	-
Oedema/Emaciation	2	1	13	1
Septicaemia	-	3	-	4
Acute Septic Metritis	1	-	1	1
Immaturity	-	2	-	-
Bruising/Oedema	-	-	1	-
Acute Septic Pleurisy	-	1	-	9
Swine Erysipelas	-	-	-	9
Moribund	-	-	1	42
Jaundice	-	-	-	4
Multiple Abscess	-	-	-	3
Acute Septic Pericarditis	1	-	-	1
Oedema	5	1	-	3
Umbilical Pyæmia	-	5	-	-
Uraemia	-	-	-	2
C. Ovis	-	-	2	-
Multiple Tumours	1	-	-	-
Carcinoma	-	-	1	-
Total	26	14	42	191
<u>Heads & Tongues</u>				
Tuberculosis	4	-	-	-
Cysticercus Bovis	19	-	-	-
Abscess	1	-	-	53
Actinomycosis	6	-	-	-
Tuberculosis	-	-	-	202
Actinobacillosis	13	-	-	-
Total	43	-	-	255

MEAT CONDEMNED (Cont'd)

	Beasts	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
<u>Livers</u>				
Tuberculosis	12	-	-	-
Fatty Change	3	-	-	-
Telangiectasis	-	-	-	-
Cirrhosis	12	-	-	-
Hydatid Cysts	3	-	23	-
Fascioliasis	535	-	201	-
Peritonitis	4	-	4	94
Cloudy Swelling	5	-	19	-
Necrosis	5	5	-	-
Milk Spot	-	-	-	1051
Abscess	147	-	-	-
Total	726	5	247	1145
<u>Lungs</u>				
Tuberculosis	27	-	-	-
Pneumonia	50	10	3	1763
Hydatid Cysts	4	-	-	-
Pleurisy	63	-	-	424
Emphysema	27	-	-	-
Muellaris Capillaris	-	-	48	-
Total	171	10	51	2187
<u>Hearts</u>				
Tuberculosis	27	-	-	-
Pericarditis	5	3	34	1093
Cystercercus Bovis	21	-	-	-
Total	53	3	34	1093
<u>Part Carcasses</u>				
Tuberculosis	1	-	-	-
Abscess	-	-	-	41
Bruising	18	1	9	42
Arthritis	-	-	6	7
Oedema	2	-	-	27
Total	21	1	15	117
<u>Kidneys</u>				
Nephritis	38	-	18	20
Hydronephrosis	17	-	-	101
Necrosis	3	-	-	-
Infarcts	-	4	-	26
Total	58	4	18	147

MEAT CONDEMNED (Cont'd)

<u>Tripes</u>				
Peritonitis	15	-	-	-
Abscess	2	-	-	-
Total	17	-	-	-
<u>Skirts</u>				
C. Bovis	12	-	-	-
<u>Spleens</u>				
Ruptured	4	-	-	-

Food Judged as Unfit

It is again emphasized that condemned meat is not sold or used for human consumption in any form. Some of the meat, however, is utilised by a zoo and the remainder manufactured into fertilisers, bone meal, etc. Other condemned foodstuffs are disposed of by burning at the Corporation's Pumping Station.

CO-OPERATION WITH NATIONAL VETERINARY SERVICE

In all cases where tuberculous pigs and calves can be traced to the farms on which they have been reared, the Veterinary Officers of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food are informed and given details of the sites of infections revealed on post-mortem examination.

POULTRY INSPECTION

Information to be included in Annual Report under Circular 1/67

1.	Number of poultry processing premises within district	1
2.	Number of visits to these premises	104
3.	Number of Informal Notices served	6
4.	Annual estimated throughput	610,000
5.	Types of birds processed	Hens, Broilers, Capons & small number of Turkeys and Ducks
6.	Percentage of birds rejected as unfit for human consumption.	.5%
7.	Weight of poultry condemned as unfit for human consumption.	6,400 lbs.

Comments on poultry processing and inspection:-

Since the inception of the Poultry Packing Station on the Winnall Industrial Estate, it has enjoyed a good reputation and quality control has always been in operation, but with a view to producing a still better product, the following improvements have been made during the year:-

A. Chlorine Gas Injection to Process Water

All process water is now treated with approximately 20 ppm free chlorine. This plant has been installed for four reasons:-

1. To minimise the risk of spreading foul pest to poultry farms. All crates are now washed with this water daily, as well as collection lorries, rubber boots, etc.
2. To kill any surface salmonella infection on birds which have been processed.
3. To increase the shelf life of the processed birds.
4. Daily sterilisation of cookhouse and "picking rooms".

B. Improved Hygiene

A total of 180 sq.yds. of "Terrazzo" wall surfacing completed. (Experience has shown that this is one of the best surfaces for working conditions in this type of establishment). New floors with appropriate drainage were laid in the processing and by-product areas.

C. Process Control Laboratory

In order to monitor the hygienic conditions in the factory, with special reference to the cooked products, new laboratory facilities were introduced.

Typical daily routine is as follows:-

1. Total bacteria count of cooked meat.
2. E Coli count on cooked meat.
3. Staphylococcus count on cooked meat.
4. Swab readings from various working surfaces.

D. Waste Products

1. Feathers - collection frequency raised from one to two collections per week,
2. Sewage catch pits pumped out with greater frequency - now once every two weeks.
3. A process has been developed to sell all the offal. This is now in the experimental stage with the hope that the system will be in operation by the end of 1971.

All the above items will contribute to reducing the characteristic mal-odours which emanate from factories of this nature.

In addition to the Poultry Packing Station at Winnall, there are many farms and smallholdings who process and retail poultry to a small extent, mainly during the Xmas period. Inspections are made where possible and when the Department becomes aware of their existence. In the main, though, poultry processing at these premises, is carried out unknown to the health department and under somewhat doubtful conditions.

Imported Food Regulations

During the year, 30 tons of food arrived in 6 sealed containers from Ireland. In the main the food consisted of frozen vegetables and pigs heads. The whole consignment was inspected and passed as fit for human consumption.

EXPLOSIVES, PETROLEUM & SHOPS ACTS

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1970

PETROLEUM ACTS

1. (a) Hyde Abbey Motor Works, Hyde Street
Multi chamber petrol interceptor installed.
 - (b) Post Office and Garage, Hyde Street
Improvement works postponed pending decision to move to new headquarters at Bar End, Winchester. In the meantime the disused petrol tank has been filled with water and the pump disconnected.
 - (c) Wessex Hotel Hostel, Colebrook Street
Fuel was found to be leaking into the sewer as the result of the suppliers using the wet hose filling technique. Advice was given to the operators and necessary alterations made to the design of delivery point.
 - (d) Mobil Garage, Chesil Street
 - (e) Chisnell's Bus Garage, Chesil Street
-) Petrol interceptors repaired
) and cleaned out.

- (f) Winchester Frozen Foods, Easton Lane
Advice given for proposed underground fuel tanks which were later installed under supervision.
- (g) Campbell & McGill (Tarmac Ltd)
Underground petrol storage tank and interceptor installed.
- (h) Will Short, St. Cross Road
Petrol pumps removed and tanks temporarily filled with water.
- (i) Wykeham Motors, City Road
Pumps removed and filled with concrete.

2. Self Service
Proposals have been discussed in relation to the undermentioned conversions:-

- (a) Winchester Motor Co. St. Cross Road - Non attended pre-payment self-service petrol station.
- (b) Market Service Station, Andover Road - Attended, post payment self-service petrol station.

3. LICENCES

Additional conditions were drafted out, for inclusion in future licences. These impose greater safety provisions in accordance with the Home Office code of practice. One important item is the necessity for a certificate stating that the electrical installation is sound and satisfactory before a licence is issued.

4. PETROLEUM & CELLULOSE LICENCES

75 issued (including 3 new licences)
4 cancelled
2 transferred to new licencees

5. CARBIDE OF CALCIUM LICENCES

2 issued
1 transferred to R.D.C.
1 cancelled

6. EXPLOSIVES ACT

- (a) Licences issued 27 (including 2 new licences)
- (b) One complaint was received as to the alleged danger from explosives. Advice given in relation to storage, etc.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961.

Details of the work done by the Inspectors are set out in tables extracted from the annual return made to the Minister of Employment and Productivity.

The register of factories, which the District Council is required to keep, now contains the addresses of 6 non-mechanical factories and 130 mechanical factories with 14 other premises registered under Section 7 of the Act (that is the Section which deals with the provision of sanitary accommodation). There was a slight fall in the number of smaller factories employing less than half a dozen people in each. It is understood that this is partly due to the combined effects of trade recession and the Selective Employment Tax.

Some departmental stores with minor factory activities such as dress alterations and shops with certain machinery have been deleted from the register since they are now covered by the provisions of the Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act, 1963. There are also 29 factory premises registered under both Acts by the City Council.

Since verbal warnings combined with good public relations continued to bring satisfactory results, it was not found necessary to institute legal proceedings in any case during the year.

PART I OF THE ACT.

1. Inspections for the purpose of provisions as to Health
(inspections made by the Public Health Inspectors)

Particulars	Number on Register	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sects. 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	6	6	2	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Sect.7 is enforced by the Local Authority	130	60	10	-
(iii) Other premises in which Sect. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises,	14	27	1	-
Total	150	93	13	-

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found -

	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which pro-secutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			to H.M. Inspector	by H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1.)	6	6	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	Nil	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences					
(a) Insufficient	4	4	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	10	10	-	1	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
Total	20	20	-	1	-

Outworkers

There are two outworkers on the register, both being resident in the City. In each case the work involved is the manufacture of clothing. During 1970 two inspections were made to each of the outworkers premises. No unsatisfactory conditions were found, and neither were currently employed.

PEST EXTERMINATION

	<u>1970</u>	<u>1969</u>
Rodent Control Contracts	£ 433.12. 0.	£ 484.12. 0.
Rodent Control Complaints	34. 0. 0.	23. 0. 0.
Wasps & Other Insects	331. 0. 0.	97. 0. 0.
Premises Fumigated (9)	22.15. 0.	24.10. 5.

Under the provisions of the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, the number of informal notices served for treatment was 4 and 5 notices were served for structural proofing works. In this regard I would like to comment on the good co-operation that has been given by owners and occupiers of premises. All major rat proofing works carried out by private contractors have been supervised by the Department in order to ensure that they were carried out in a satisfactory manner. Proofing works of a minor nature have been carried out by the Rodent Control staff, as it has been found by experience that in some cases to wait until a contractor was available for small jobs has resulted in some measure of delay in clearing the premises of rodents.

It has been stated that the complete extermination of rats and mice is impossible, but, with the untiring efforts of the Rodent Staff, huge rodent populations are a thing of bygone days! A sparse and diffuse rodent population is more difficult to deal with and much time and labour is spent for a small kill, but the good work must go on if food supplies and human habitations are to be protected.

During the year 476 complaints were received concerning infestations of premises.

Properties other than Sewers

	Type of Property	
	Non Agricultural	Agricultural
1. Number of properties in district	12,194	37
2. (a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	1,008	-
(b) Number infested (1) Rats	398	-
(2) Mice	78	-
3. (a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	486	37
(b) Number infested by (1) Rats	124	21
(2) Mice	15	2

4. Insect Pests

Insect pest control is essentially a public health service and most insects either transmit disease or interfere with the personal comfort of the individual.

In addition to contract work, for the eradication of cockroach, steam-fly, ants, earwigs, red spider, fleas, fly infestation (*thaumatomyia notata*) and wasps, quite a large amount of work has continued for private firms, property owners and the general public.

Wasps' nests have provided an increasing number of complaints year by year. Occupiers of houses have found that the Pest Control staff of the Council is willing to assist in the work of destroying nests. A small charge is made in the majority of cases, for carrying out this work.

AGRICULTURE, (SAFETY, HEALTH & WELFARE PROVISIONS) ACT, 1956.

The number of premises in the City known to the Department is 4 and 8 visits were made.

DRAINAGE WORK

Defects & Repairs

The Public Health Inspector is empowered under the provisions of the Public Health Act 1961, to serve notices requiring attention within forty-eight hours to choked drains, private sewers, water closets and other sanitary appliances. Notices affecting 144 premises were complied with by the owners whilst at 11 premises the necessary work of pumping or rodding was carried out by the City Engineer's Department in default or as a result of the owners requesting the Corporation to undertake the work on their behalf.

A total of 195 drains were inspected or tested and appropriate action taken as found necessary.

COMBINED DRAINS

Combined drainage systems were renewed at the undermentioned premises as follows -

1. Teg Down Estate - by arrangement with the Estate Developers.
2. Newburgh Street - by service of Notice under Public Health Act on frontagers.

Sewage & Sewage Disposal

The greater portion of the City is on main drainage although some outlying areas are still served with cesspools. This system appears to be quite adequate.

So far as the disposal is concerned, the part of the City on main sewerage is drained to the Garnier Road Pumping Station from whence it is pumped to the treatment works at Morestead Farm where the results achieved are satisfactory.

No. of houses (not separate dwellings within a house) with:

(a)	Privies	None.
(b)	Pail Closets	None.
(c)	Other Closets than W.C.'s.	2

No. of houses provided with water closets in lieu of other facilities - None, during the year.

Health Education.

Regular lectures covering general environment and the work of the Public Health Inspector were given to Student Nurses at R.H.C.H. and pupils of the County High School for girls.

Lectures on food hygiene were also given in connection with the School meals course which is organised by the County Council.

E - PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS & OTHER DISEASES

The following tables indicate the number of infectious diseases notified during the year.

Notification of Infectious Diseases and Food Poisoning during 1970.

Disease	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	3	6	-	2	20	22	2	2	8	-	65
Meningococcal Meningitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis Non-Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Encephalitis (post infective)	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3
Paratyphoid B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	-	1	-	-	8
Infective Jaundice	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	-	-	3	6	2	2	23	27	2	3	8	-	76

ADMISSION OF CASES TO VICTORIA HOSPITAL 1970

AREAS FROM WHICH CASES ADMITTED							
	Winch- ester City	Winch- ester R. D.	Andover M. C. & R. D.	Basing- stoke M. C. & R. D.	Alton U. D. & R. D.	Others	Total
Streptococcal Infection (inc. Scarlet Fever)	2	-	1	-	1	2	6
Staphylococcal Infection	-	-	4	1	-	-	5
Virus Infections, (inc. Poliomyelitis, Measles, Influenza, etc.)	19	6	6	3	2	7	43
Gastro-enteritis (inc. Dysentery and Salmonella infection)	-	3	-	9	2	2	16
Pertussis	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Other conditions	25	27	15	3	3	26	99
TOTAL	46	36	26	16	8	38	170

Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) according to age during the year 1970

	Total cases notified	under 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	3 - 4 years	4 - 5 years	5 - 10 years	10 - 15 years	15 - 20 years	20 - 35 years	35 - 45 years	45 - 65 years	65 years and over	Age unknown	Cases admitted to hospital
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	65	1	8	3	10	10	23	2	4	+	-	-	-	4	-
Meningococcal Meningitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis Non-Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Encephalitis (post infective)	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3
Paratyphoid B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	1	1	1	1	-	-
Infective Jaundice	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TUBERCULOSIS

Number of cases of Tuberculosis on Register at end of year

	<u>Pulmonary</u>	<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>
Male	32	2
Female	<u>42</u>	<u>3</u>
	<u>74</u>	<u>5</u>

No action was necessary during the year under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925 (relating to persons suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis employed in the Milk Trade) or under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936 (relating to the compulsory removal to hospital of persons suffering from Tuberculosis).

SOUTHAMPTON MOBILE MASS RADIOGRAPHY UNIT

Totals X-Rayed in Winchester, 1970.

<u>Totals</u>	<u>O.</u>	<u>Abnormalities</u>	
		<u>I.</u>	<u>Non, T.B.</u>
7,545	5 Males	1 Male	38 Males 25 Females

The findings for Tuberculosis, category (O) and (I) are according to the Ministry definition, which is -

- (O) Cases of Tuberculosis referred to the Chest Clinics or Hospitals and considered on investigation to require close clinic supervision or treatment.
- (I) Cases of Tuberculosis requiring occasional out-patient supervision only.

DIPHTHERIA, WHOOPING COUGH & TETANUS IMMUNISATION

The response to Immunisation, which is carried out at the Welfare Clinics can be said to be generally satisfactory.

The number of children who were inoculated during 1970 is as follows -

	<u>Diphtheria</u>	<u>Diphtheria/ Tetanus</u>	<u>Diphtheria, Whooping Cough & Tetanus</u>
Children born in 1970	-	-	3
Children born in 1969	-	1	223
Children born in 1968	-	-	63
Children born in 1967	-	-	9
Children born in 1966/63	-	57	23
Others under 16	-	51	1
<u>Total</u>	-	109	322

Re-inforcing dose

Children born in 1970	-	-	-
Children born in 1969	-	-	6
Children born in 1968	-	2	13
Children born in 1967	-	1	6
Children born in 1966/63	4	445	62
Others under 16	4	939	24
<u>Total</u>	8	1,387	111

VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX

	<u>Vaccinated</u>	<u>Re-Vaccinated</u>
Age under 5 years	231	8
Age between 5 - 15 years	<u>13</u>	<u>73</u>
	244	81
	—	—

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION.

	<u>Completed 3 Oral Doses</u>	<u>Re-inforcing Dose</u>
Children born in 1970	3	-
Children born in 1969	221	8
Children born in 1968	63	22
Children born in 1967	9	19
Children born in 1966/63	4	96
Others under 16	<u>1</u>	<u>35</u>
	301	180
	—	—

MEASLES VACCINATION

Children born in 1970	2
Children born in 1969	161
Children born in 1968	180
Children born in 1967	81
Children born in 1966/63	80
Others under 16	<u>16</u>
	520
	<u> </u>

RUBELLA VACCINATION

Children under 16	207
-------------------	-----

F - METEOROLOGICAL REPORT, 1970

MONTHS	Barometer Mean Pressure at Station Level 128 feet above M. S. L.	Temperature				Hygrometer			Rainfall		Sunshine Number of hours and tenths	Wind (days)							
		Highest Maximum	Lowest Minimum	Average Maximum	Average Minimum	Mean of obs. at 9 a. m.		Degree of Hum. Sat. 100	No. of Days when rain fell	Total Amount (inches)		N.	NE.	E.	SE.	S.	SW.	W.	NW
						Dry bulb	Wet bulb												
January ...	29.48	51	20	45.8	35.5	39.7	39.0	93.4	26	4.47	*	5	2	-	13	3	2	3	3
February ...	29.64	54	21	46.0	32.8	38.2	36.8	84.7	21	2.68	*	3	1	-	1	1	12	3	7
March ...	29.06	55	24	47.6	33.2	39.3	37.7	82.1	19	1.63	*	2	3	-	1	1	6	4	14
April ...	29.73	60	27	52.8	37.9	45.4	43.5	85.5	21	2.06	125.2	-	-	-	-	4	5	4	17
May ...	29.90	73	40	66.0	47.3	56.5	53.0	78.6	10	.82	223.6	6	1	-	7	1	9	-	7
June ...	29.99	85	47	73.6	53.1	63.7	59.1	72.0	10	1.03	234.9	5	7	-	3	4	3	1	7
July ...	29.88	84	43	69.1	52.5	60.9	56.9	77.0	18	2.69	171.3	-	-	-	-	7	14	2	8
August ...	29.88	82	41	70.5	53.9	61.9	59.9	86.2	15	2.68	161.8	4	7	-	1	2	10	5	2
September .	29.88	76	45	68.4	51.5	59.0	57.1	91.8	16	2.28	148.2	2	2	-	2	10	11	1	2
October ...	29.95	70	33	60.3	40.6	51.4	49.5	85.2	15	.71	85.8	1	3	-	-	2	11	9	5
November .	29.60	60	28	53.5	41.5	46.6	45.0	86.5	26	7.92	62.3	1	1	-	5	5	14	4	-
December .	30.02	54	24	44.2	34.6	39.3	38.0	84.3	16	1.36	51.8	6	5	-	2	2	6	1	9
Year 1970	29.75	85	20	58.2	42.9	50.1	48.0	83.9	213	30.33		35	32	-	35	42	103	37	81

* No sunshine figures available

